

MARCH, 1932

JOURNAL O F CALENDAR REFORM

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Published by
THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

The World Calendar

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR DAY, December Y, follows the last day of December every year. In Leap years LEAP DAY, June L, follows the last day of June.

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

The twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

The odd 365th day of the year, Year-Day, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30th and January 1st. The 366th day in Leap Years, Leap-Day, is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30th and July 1st. These

days are tabulated December Y and June L respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two supplementary days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, always falls on Sunday, and the working-week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized; and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

OBSERVANCE of the Washington bi-centenary throughout the United States this year has a peculiar and special interest for students of calendar reform. The last change in the calendar took place during Washington's lifetime, and does not appear to have been fully legalized by all the states until some time after his death.

As a result, Washington was a man with two birthdays a year for the greater part of his life. He was born on February 11, 1731, under the Julian Calendar. When he was 20 years old England adopted the Gregorian reform, which added 11 days to all old-style dates in order to bring the calendar year into equality with the astronomical sun-year. The reform also moved New Year's Day from March 25 to January 1.

Washington's birthday was thus shifted from February 11 to February 22. The year of his birth was also changed in the new style of reckoning, and became designated with an ambiguous double numeral, 1731/2.

Great Britain, by Act of Parliament, adopted the new reckoning in 1752. But it appears that the colonies were slow to confirm this legislation. We know that Pennsylvania had adopted it before the end of the revolutionary war, and the first public celebration of Washington's birthday took place at Valley Forge on February 22, 1778. We know that Virginia was still following the old reckoning until after Washington's final birthday, which he celebrated at Alexandria in 1799 on February 11.

During the Revolutionary War the French allied troops celebrated Washington's birthday on February 11. President Ezra Stiles of Yale speaks of it in 1779 as occurring on February 11. "To Washington's dying day," says Rupert Hughes, "he thought of himself as born on February 11," and in the last two Februaries of his life he wrote in his diary to this effect.

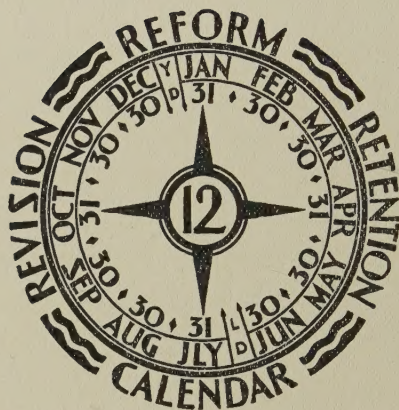
The British Act of Parliament adopting the Gregorian calendar provided that any person born before the change could, if he so desired, continue to observe his birthday in the Old Style, but that this would last only during that person's lifetime.

In the Washington family Bible there is an entry as follows: "George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife, was born ye 11th day of February 1731/2 about 10 in the morning, and was baptized on the 30th of April following." Obviously the entry was not written until after the adoption of the Gregorian change in 1752, or the double year-date would not occur.

John C. Fitzpatrick, who edited the four volumes of Washington's diaries and is the official historian of the present centenary observance, recently wrote as follows to The World Calendar Association:

"The unassailable source of the date of George Washington's birth is his own letter to Sir Isaac Heard, Garter, king-at-arms, London, May 2, 1792, which enclosed a genealogical table of the Washington family. Washington's birthday was February 11, from 1732 to 1752, and from 1752, the year in which, by Act of Parliament, Great Britain adopted the Gregorian calendar, George Washington's birthday fell upon February 22, and will continue to so fall until an official calendar change is adopted by the civilized world.

"There is very little conclusive evidence as to George Washington celebrating his own birthday at any time. He was a polite and philosophical gentleman, and when friends and acquaintances chose to celebrate his birthday on February 11 as Count de Rochambeau did in 1781, and when the Continental Artillery band serenaded him on February 22, 1778, he accepted both with complacency."



Printed in the United States of America by
Federal Printing Co., New York, N. Y.